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and in those cities in which police magistrates are required to sit all day they alternate a cycle of days of service on the bench with a cycle of days of rest from their judicial duties. These men are admirably suited by education and by experience to undertake this important educational work.

LEONHARD FELIX FULD.

**Annual Report of New York Police Department.**—The annual report of the New York Police Department for the year 1916, in the section devoted to the discussion of current police problems, devotes considerable space to the discussion of police problems arising from war conditions, to the establishment of a merit system for the members of the uniformed force, to the establishment of the Auxiliary Home Defense League, the extension and development of the curriculum of the training school and the police campaign for the reduction of street accidents and juvenile delinquency. Excellent half-tone illustrations add to the value of this section of the report for the general reader.

For the professional reader the statistical tables to which more than one hundred pages of the report are devoted possess special interest. The statistics of arrests are presented under a decimal system of crime classification which has been elaborately developed in the interests of clarity of presentation and which should be adopted by all police departments with a view to securing uniformity of statistical presentation and a common ground for comparison. Graphs, percentages, comparisons with the preceding year and elaborate analyses are added when needed for adequacy of presentation.

Of the new activities undertaken by the police during this year, of which special mention should be made, the principal ones are the systematic aid given to released convicts, the establishment of a departmental psychopathic laboratory, the organization of a police chorus, Christmas trees in station houses for the children of the poor and the extension of the juvenile police.

**The Law of Illegal Public Speaking.**—One of the most difficult police problems in urban communities, arising from the war, is the differentiation between the freedom of speech and its licentiousness which the police may lawfully curb in their efforts to suppress seditious gatherings and utterances. In a pamphlet of sixteen pages Magistrate Frederick B. House of New York has prepared for the use of magistrates and police officers in New York City a clear exposition of the present law on this subject, with an adequate citation of the principal decisions.

This pamphlet is deserving of the most careful study by all peace officers and by the judicial officers charged with the duty of maintaining the peace in American cities during the present international emergency.

**Pennsylvania Commission on Penal Code.**—Governor Brumbaugh of the State of Pennsylvania, has just appointed a commission of five to revise the penal code of the State of Pennsylvania, composed of the following persons:

Chairman, Edward M. Abbott of Philadelphia, secretary of the American Institute, and chairman of a similar committee of the State Bar Association of Pennsylvania; secretary, Wm. E. Mikell of Philadelphia, dean of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania; George C. Bradshaw, Pittsburgh, Pa., Clarence D. Coughlin, Wilkesbarre, and Lex N. Mitchell, Punxsutawny.

The duty of this Commission is to recommend to the legislature of 1919 changes in the existing criminal laws and to codify the law in so far as it is possible.—R. H. G.